Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVIII. FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1838. No. 9

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Webster's 2d Speech,

On the Sub-Treasury Bill.

March 12 1838

Mr. PRESIDENT: Having at an early stage of the debate expressed, in a general manner, my opposition to this bill, I must find an apology for again addressing the Senate, in the acknowledged importance of the measure, the novelty of its character, and the division of opinion respecting it which is known to exist in both Houses of Congress.

To be able, in this state of things, to give a preponderance to that side of the question which I embrace, is, perhaps, more than I ought to hope; but I do not feel that I have done all which my duty demand, until I make another effort.

The functions of this Government which, in time of peace, most materially affect the happiness of the People, are those which respect commerce and revenue. The bill before us touches both these great interests. It proposes to act directly on the revenue and expenditure of Government, and it is expected to act, also, indirectly, on commerce and currency; while its friends and supporters altogether abstain from other measures, deemed by a great portion of Congress and of the country to be indispensably demanded by the present exigency.

We have arrived, Mr. President, towards the close of a half century from the adoption of the Constitution. During the progress of these years, our population has increased from three or four millions to thirteen or fourteen millions; our commerce, from little or nothing, to an export of a hundred and ninety millions, and an import of a hundred and twenty-eight and a half millions, in the year 1836. Our mercantile tonnage approaches near to two millions. We have a revenue, and an expenditure, of thirty millions a year. The manufactures of the country have attained very great importance, and, up to the commencement of the derangement of the currency, were in a prosperous and growing state. The produce of the fisheries has become vast; and the general production of the labor and capital of the country is increasing far beyond all example in other countries, or other times, and has already reached an amount which, to those who have not investigated the subject, would seem incredible.

The commerce of the United States, sir, is spread over the globe. It pursues its objects in all seas, and finds its way into every port which the laws of trade do not shut against its approach. With all the disadvantages of more costly materials, and of higher wages, and often in despite of unequal and unfavorable commercial regulations of other States, the enterprise, vigor, and economy which distinguish our navigating interest, enable it to show our flag, in competition with the most favored and the most skillful, in the various quarters of the world. In the mean time, internal activity does not lag nor loiter. New and useful modes of intercourse and facilities of transportation are established, or are in progress, everywhere. Public works are projected and pushed forward in a spirit, which grasps at high and vast objects, with a bold defiance of all expense. The aggregate value of the property of the country is augmented daily. A constant demand for new capital exists, although a debt has already been contracted in Europe, for sums advanced to states, corporations and individuals, for purposes connected with internal improvement; which debt cannot now be less than a hundred millions of dollars. Spreading over a great extent, embracing different climates, and with vast variety of products, we find an intensely excited spirit of industry and enterprise to pervade the whole country; while its external commerce, as I have already said, sweeps over all seas. We are connected with all commercial countries, and, most of all, with that which has established and sustained the most stupendous system of commerce and manufactures, and which collects and disburses an incredible amount of annual revenue; and which uses, to this end, and as means of currency and circulation, a mixed money of metal and paper.

Such a mixed system, sir, has also prevailed with us, from the beginning. Gold and silver, and convertible bank paper, have always constituted our actual money. The People are used to this system. It has hitherto commanded their confidence, and fulfilled their expectations. We have had, in succession, two national banks, each for a period of twenty years. Local or State banks have, at the same time, been in operation; and no man of intelligence or candor can deny that, during these forty years, and with the operation of a national and these state institutions, the currency of the country, upon the whole, has been safe, cheap, convenient, and satisfactory.—When the Government was established, it found convertible bank paper, issued by State banks, already in circulation; and with this circulation it did not interfere. The United States, indeed, had themselves established a bank, under the old Confederation, with authority to issue paper. A system of mixed circulation, therefore, was exactly that system which this Constitution, at its adoption, found already in existence. There is not the slightest evidence of any intention, in establishing the Constitution, to overthrow or abolish this system, although it certainly was the object of the Constitution to abolish bills of credit, and all paper intended for circulation, issued upon the faith of the States alone. Inasmuch as whatever then existed, of the nature of money or currency, rested on State legislation; and as it was not possible that uniformity, general credit, and general confidence could result from local and separate acts of the states, there is evidence—I think abundant evidence—that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to give to Congress a controling power over the whole subject, to the end that there should be, for the whole country, a currency of uniform value. Congress has heretofor exercised this authority, and fulfilled the corresponding duties. It has maintained, for forty years out of forty-nine, a national institution, proceeding from its power, and responsible to the General Government. With intervals of derangement, brought about by war and other occurrences, this whole system, taken altogether, has been greatly successful in its actual operation. We have found occasion to create no difference between Government and People—between money for revenue, and money for the general use of the country—Until the commencement of the last session, Government had manifested no disposition to look out for itself exclusively. What was good enough for the people, was good enough for Government. No condescending and gracious preference had, before that period, ever been tendered to members of Congress, over other persons having claims upon the public funds. Such a singular spectacle had never been exhibited, as an amicable, disinterested, and patriotic understanding, between those who are to vote taxes on the People, for the purpose of replenishing the Treasury, and those who, from the Treasury, dispense the money back again among those who have claims on it. In that respect I think the Secretary stands alone. He is the first, so far as I know, in our long list of able heads of Departments, who has thought it a delicate and skilful touch, in financial administration, to be particularly kind and complaisant to the interest of the law-makers,—those who hold the tax-laying power; the first whose great deference and cordial regard for members of Congress have led him to provide for them, as the medium of payment and receipt, something more valuable than is provided, at the same time, for the army, the navy, the judges, the revolutionary pensioners, and the various classes of laborers in the pay of Government.

Through our whole history, sir, we have found a convertible paper currency, under proper control, highly useful, by its pliability to circumstances, and by its capacity of enlargement, in a reasonable degree, to meet the demands of a new and enterprising community. As I have already said, sir, we owe a permanent debt of a hundred millions abroad; and in the present abundance of money in England, and the state of demand here, this amount will probably be increased. But it must be evident to every one, that, so long as, by a safe use of paper, we give some reasonable expansion to our own circulation, or at least do not unreasonably contract it, we do, to that extent, create or maintain an ability for loans among ourselves, and so far diminish the amount of annual interest paid abroad.

But let me now, Mr. President, ask the attention of the Senate to another subject, upon which, indeed, much has already been said: I mean that which is usually called the credit system.

Sir, what is that system? Why is *credit* a word of so much solid importance, and of so powerful charm, in the United States? Why is it that a shock has been felt through all classes and all interests, the first moment that this credit has been disturbed? Does its importance belong, equally, to all commercial States? Or are there peculiarities in our condition, our habits, and modes of business, which make credit more indispensable, and mingle it more naturally, more intimately, with the life-blood of our system?

A full and philosophical answer to these inquiries, Mr. President, would demand that I shold set forth both the ground work and the structure of our social system. It would show that the wealth and prosperity of the country have as broad a foundation as its popular constitutions. Undoubtedly there are peculiarities in that system, resulting from the nature of our political institutions, from our elementary laws, and from the general character of the People. These peculiarities most unquestionably give to credit, or to those means and those arrangements, by whatever names we call them, which are calculated to keep the whole, or by far the greater part, of the capital of the country in a state of constant activity, a degree of importance far exceeding what is experienced elsewhere.

In the old countries of Europe there is a clear and well defined line between capital and labor; a line which strikes through society with a horizontal sweep, leaving on one side wealth, in masses, holden by few hands, and those having little participation in the laborious pursuits of life; on the other, the thronging multitudes of labor, with here and there, only, an instance of such accumulation of earnings as to deserve the name of capital. This distinction, indeed, is not universal and absolute in any of the commercial states of Europe, and it grows less and less definite as commerce advances; the effect of commerce and manufactures, as all history shows, being, every where, to diffuse wealth, and not to aid its accumulation in few hands. But still the line is greatly more broad, marked, and visible in European nations, than in the United States. In those nations, the gains of capital, and wages, or the earnings of labor, are not only distinct in idea, as elements of the science of political economy, but, to a great degree, also, distinct in fact; and their respective claims, and merits, and modes of relative adjustment, become subjects of discussion and of public regulation. Now, sir, every body may see that that is a state of things which does not exist with us. We have no such visible and broad distinction between capital and labor; and much of the general happiness of all classes results from this. With us, labor is every day augmenting its means by its own industry; not in all cases, indeed, but in very many. Its savings of yesterday become its capital, therefore, of to-day. On the other hand, vastly the greater portion of the property of the country exists in such small quantities that its holders cannot dispense altogether with their own personal industry; or if, in some instances, capital be accumulated till it rises to what may be called affluence, it is usually disintegrated and broken into particles again, in one or two generations. The abolition of the rights of primogeniture; the descent of property of every sort to females as well as males; the cheap and easy means by which property is transferred and conveyed; the high price of labor; the low price of land; the genius of our political institutions; in fine, every thing belonging to us, counteracts large accumulation. This is our actual system. Our politics, our constitutions, our elementary laws, our habits, all centre in this point, or tend to this result. From where I now stand, to the extremity of the northeast, vastly the greatest part of the property of the country is in the hands and ownership of those whose personal industry is employed in some form of productive labor. General competence, general education, enterprise, activity, and industry, such as never before pervaded any society, are the characteristics which distinguish the people who live, and move, and act in this state of things, such as I have described it.

Now, sir, if this be true, as I think it is, all must perceive that in the United States, capital cannot say to labor and industry, "Stand ye yonder, while I come up hither;" but labor and industry lay hold on capital, break it into parcels, use it, diffuse it widely, and instead of leaving it to repose in its own inertness, compel it to act at once as their own stimulus and their own instrument.

But, sir, this is not all. There is another view still more immediately affecting the operation and use of credit. In every wealthy community, however equally property may be divided, there will always be some property-holders who live on its income. If this property be land, they live on rent; if it be money, they live on its interest. The amount of real estate held in this country on lease, is comparatively very small, except in cities. But there are individuals and families, trustees and guardians, and various literary and charitable institutions, who have occasion to invest funds for the purpose of annual monied income. Where do they invest? where can they invest? The answer to these questions shows at once a mighty difference between the state of things here, and that in England. Here, these investments, to produce a moneyed income, are made in banks, insurance companies, canal and rail-road corporations, and other similar institutions. Placed thus immediately in active hands, this capital, it is evident, becomes at once the basis of business; it gives occupation, pays labor, excites enterprise, and performs, in short, all the functions of employed money. But in England, investments for such purposes usually take another direction. There is, in England, a vast amount of public stocks, as eight or nine hundred millions sterling of public debt actually exists, constituting, to the amount of its annual interest, a charge on the active capital and industry of the country. In the hands of individuals, portions of this debt are capital; that is, they produce income to the proprietors, and income without labor; while, in a national point of view, it is mere debt. What was obtained for it, or that on account of which it was contracted, has been spent in the long and arduous wars, which the country has sustained, from the time of King William the Third, to our own days. There are thousands of individuals, therefore, whose fixed income arises, not from the active use of property, either in their own hands or the hands of others, but from the interest on that part of this national charge to which they are entitled. If, therefore, we use the term *capital* not in the sense of political economy exactly, but as implying whatever returns income to individuals, we find an almost incalculable mass so circumstanced as not to be the basis of active operations.

To illustrate this idea further, sir, let us suppose that, by some occurrence, (such as is certainly never to be expected,) this debt should be paid off; suppose its holders were to receive, to-morrow, their full amounts; what would they do with them? Why, sir, if they were obliged to loan the one-quarter part into the hands of the industrious classes, for the purposes of employment in active business; and if this operation could be accompanied by the same intelligence and industry among the people which prevail with us, the result would do more towards raising the character of the laboring classes, than all the reforms in Parliament, and other general political operations. It would be as if this debt had never been contracted; as if the money had never been spent, and now remained part of the active capital of the country, employed in the business of life. But this debt, sir, has created an enormous amount of private property, upon the income of which its owners live, which does not require their own active labor or that of others. We have no such debt; we have no such mode of investment; and this circumstance gives quite a different aspect and a different reality to our condition.

Now, Mr. President, what I understand by the credit system is, that which thus connects labor and capital, by giving to labor the use of capital. In other words, intelligence, good character, and good morals, bestow on those who have not capital, a power, a trust, a confidence, which enables them to obtain it, and to employ it usefully for themselves and others. Those active men of business build their hope of success on their attentiveness, their economy, and their integrity. A wider theatre for useful activity is under their feet, and around them, than was ever spread before the eyes of the young and enterprising generations of men, on any other spot enlightened by the sun. Before them is the ocean. Every thing in that direction invites them to efforts of enterprise and industry in the pursuit of commerce and the fisheries. Around them, on all hands, are thriving and prosperous manufactures; an improving agriculture, and the daily presentation of new objects of internal improvement: while behind them is almost half a continent of the richest land, at the cheapest prices, under healthful climates, and washed by the most magnificent rivers that on any part of the globe pay their homage to the sea. In the midst of all these glowing and glorious prospects, they are neither restrained by ignorance, nor smitten down by the penury of personal circumstances. They are not compelled to contemplate, in hopelessness and despair, all the advantages thus bestowed on their condition by Providence. Capital though they may have little or none. CREDIT supplies its place; not as the refuge of the prodigal and reckless; not as gratifying present wants with the certainty of future absolute ruin; but as the genius of honorable trust and confidence; as the blessing, voluntarily offered to good character and to good conduct; as the beneficent agent, which assists honesty and enterprise in obtaining comfort and independence.

Mr. President, take away this credit, and what remains? I do not ask what remains to the few, but to the many? Take away this system of credit, and then tell me what is left for labor and industry, but mere manual toil and daily drudgery? If we adopt a system that withdraws capital from active employment, do we not diminish the rate of wages? If we curtail the general business of society, does not every laboring man find his condition grow daily worse? In the politics of the day, sir, we hear much said about divorces: and when we abolish credit, we shall divorce labor from capital; and, depend on it, sir, when we divorce labor from capital, capital is hoarded, and labor starves. The declaration so often quoted, that "all who trade on borrowed capital ought to break," is the most aristocratic sentiment ever uttered in this country. It is a sentiment which, if carried out by political arrangement, would condemn the great majority of mankind to the perpetual condition of mere day-laborers. It goes to take away from them all that solace and hope which arises from possessing something which they can call their own. A man loves his own: it is fit and natural that he should do so; and he will love his country and its institutions, if he have some stake in it, although it be but a very small part of the general mass of property. If it be but a cottage, an acre, a garden, its possession raises him, gives him self-respect, and strengthens his attachment to his country. It is our happy condition, by the blessings of Providence, that almost every man of sound health, industrious habits, and good morals, can ordinarily attain at least, to this degree of comfort and respectability; and it is a result devoutly to be wished, both for its individual and its general consequences.

But even to this degree of acquisition, that credit, of which I have already said so much, (as its general effect is to raise the price of wages, and render industry productive,) is highly important. There is no condition so low, if it be attended with industry and economy, which this credit does not benefit, as any one will find, if he will examine and follow out its operations.

Such, Mr. President, being the credit system in the United States, as I understand it, I now add that the banks have been the agents and their circulation the instrument, by which the general operations of this credit have been conducted. Much of the capital of the country, placed at intesest, is vested in bank stock, and those who borrow, borrow at the banks; and discounts of bills, and anticipations of payments in all its forms, the regular and appropriate duty of banks, prevail universally.

In the North, the banks have enabled the manufacturers of all classes to realize the proceeds of their industry at an early moment. The course has been, that the producers of commodities for Southern consumption, having dispatched their products, draw their bills. These bills are discounted at the banks, and with the proceeds other raw meterial is bought, and other labor paid; and thus the general business is continued in progress. All this is well known to those who have had opportunity to be acquainted with such concerns.

But bank credit has not been more necessary to the North than to the South. Indeed, nowhere has interest been higher, or the demand for capital greater, or the full benefit of credit more indispensable, than in the new cotton and sugar-growing states. I ask gentlemen from those states if this be not so? Have not the plantations been bought, and the necessary labor procured to a great extent on credit? Has not this credit been obtained at the banks? Even now do they not find credits, or advances on their crops, important in enabling them to get those crops to market? And if there had been no credit—if a hard-money system had prevailed, let me ask them what would have been, at this moment, the condition of things in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas? These states, sir, with Tennessee and the South Atlantic States, constitute the great plantation interest. That there has been a vast demand for capital to be invested in this interest is sufficiently proved by the high price paid for the use of money.

In my opinion, sir, credit is as essential to the great export of the south, as to any other interest. The agriculture of the cotton and sugar-producing states partakes, in no inconsiderable degree, of the nature of commerce. The product and sale of one great staple only, is an operation essentially different from ordinary farming pursuits. The exports of the south, indeed, may be considered as the aggregate result of various forms and modes of industry, carried on by various hands, and in various places, rather than as the mere product of the plantation. That product itself is local; but its indispensable aids and means are drawn from every part of the Union. What is it, sir, that enables southern labor to apply itself so exclusively to the cultivation of these great articles for export? Certainly, it is so applied, because its own necessities for provision and clothing are supplied, meanwhile, from other quarters. The south raises to sell, and not to consume; and with the proceeds of the sales it supplies itself with whatever its own consumption demands. There are exceptions; but this is the general truth. The hat-makers, shoe-makers, furniture-makers, and carriage-makers of the north, the spinners at Lowell, and the weavers at Philadelphia are all contributors to the general product both of cotton and sugar, for export abroad; as are the live-stock raisers of Kentucky, the grain-growing farmers, and all who produce and vend provisions in Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois. The northern ship-owner and the mariner, who carries these products to market, are agents acting to the same end; and so are they too who, little thinking of cotton-fields, or sugar estates, are pursuing their adventurous employment in the whale fisheries, over the whole surface, and among all the islands of the Pacific and the Indian oceans. If we take the annual cotton crop at sixty millions of dollars, we may, perhaps, find that the amount of forty-five millions is expended, either for interest on capital advanced, or for the expense of clothing and supporting labor, or in the charges which belong to the household, the education of families, and to the domestic expenditure of the proprietor.

Thus, sir, all the laborious classes are, in truth, cotton-growers and sugar-makers. Each in its own way, and to the extent of its own productiveness, contributes to swell the magnitude of that enormous export, which was nothing at the commencement of this government, and which now has run up to so many millions. [illegible] all these operations the stream [illegible] has constantly flowed, and there [illegible] one of them that will not be check[illegible] interrupted, embarrassed, and [illegible] if this stream be now dried up, [illegible] connexion of the various interests [illegible] country with one another forms [illegible] portant and interesting topic. It is [illegible] the natural ties of the Union. The [illegible] ety of production, and mutual wants [illegible] tually supplied, constitute a strong [illegible] between different states; and long [illegible] that bond last, growing with their growth [illegible] and strengthening with their strength.

But, Mr. President, that portion of our productions which takes the form of export, becomes distinct and visible; it is prominent and striking, and is seen and wondered at, by every body. The annual returns all show it, and every day's commercial intelligence speaks of it. We gaze at it with admiration, and the world is no less admiring than ourselves.

With other branches of industry the case is quite different. The products of these branches, being put in the train of domestic exchanges, and consumed in the country, do not get into statistical tables, are not collected in masses, and are seldom presented in the aggregate, to the public view. They are not of the character of a few large and mighty rivers, but of a thousand little streams, meandering through all the fields of business and of life, and refreshing and fertilizing the whole.

Few of us, Mr. President, are aware of what would be the amount of the general production of the country, if it could be accurately ascertained. The Legislature of Massachusetts, under the recommendation of [illegible] intelligent Chief Magistrate of that state, [illegible] prepared and published [illegible] dition and products of [illegible] its industry, for the year [illegible] 1837. The returns of the [illegible] each city and town were made, apparently with much care; and the whole have been collated by the Secretary of [illegible] and the result distinctly presented [illegible] arranged statistical tables. From a summary of the statements in these tables I will take the liberty of selecting [illegible] ticles, and of adverting to them [illegible] instances or specimens, of the annual product of labor and industry in that state.

And to begin with a very necessary and important article. I find, that [illegible] and shoes, the value of the whole annually manufactured within the year exceeds fourteen millions and a half of dollars. If the amount of other articles of the same class, or material, be added, viz. leather, saddles, trunks, harness, &c., the total will be not far from eighteen millions and a half of dollars.

I will read the names of some other articles, and state the amount of annual product belonging to each:

Cotton fabrics	$17,000,000
Woollen fabrics	10,000,000
Fisheries	7,000,000
Books and stationary, and paper	4,000,000
Soap and candles	1,500,000
Nails, brads and tacks	2,000,000
Machinery of various kinds	1,000,000
Agricultural implements	[illegible]
Glass	[illegible]
Hats	[illegible]
Clothing, neckcloths, &c.	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]

These, sir, are samples. The [illegible] total is ninety one millions seven hundred thousand dollars. From this, however, deductions are to be made for the cost of the raw material when imported, of certain articles enumerated under different heads. But, then, the whole statement is confined to some branches of industry only; and to present so full and comprehensive view, there should be added the gains of commerce within the year, the earnings of navigation, almost the whole agricultural product of the state.

The result of all, if it could be collected and exhibited together, would show that the annual product of Massachusetts, capital and Massachusetts industry [illegible] one hundred millions of dollars. Sir, Massachusetts is a small [illegible] tent of territory. You may [illegible] dimensions seven or eight times [illegible] map of Virginia. Yet her population is seven hundred thousand [illegible] annual result of their labor [illegible] economy and labor, is as I have stated.

Mr. President, in looking over this result, it is most gratifying [illegible] great mass consists in articles [illegible] sential and useful to all [illegible] are not luxuries, but necessaries [illegible] forts. They belong to food [illegible] to household convenience [illegible] tion. As they are more [illegible] tiplied, the great majority [illegible] comes more elevated, better [illegible] and happier in all respects. [illegible] ed through this whole list [illegible] what there is in it that [illegible] classed among the higher [illegible] and what do I find? [illegible] dred millions, [illegible] and that is an [illegible] dred thousand [illegible] ver, and silver plate." [illegible] belongs to luxury, in her [illegible] of a hundred millions; and [illegible] doubt, the far greater portion [illegible] abroad. And yet we [illegible] the amassing of [illegible]

the progress of manufactures, and the operations of the credit system! Aristocracy, it is said, is stealing upon us, and, in the form of aggregate wealth, is watching to seize political power from the hands of the people! We have been more than once gravely admonished that, in order to improve the times, and restore a metallic currency for the benefit of the poor, the rich ought to melt down their plate! Whatever such a melting process might find to act upon elsewhere, Mr. President, I assure you that in Massachusetts it would discover little. A few spoons, candlesticks, and other similar articles, some old family pitchers and tankards, and the silver porringers of our nurseries, would be about the whole.

Sir, if there be any aristocrats in Massachusetts, the people are all aristocrats; because I do not believe there is on earth, in a highly civilized society, a greater equality in the condition of men, than exists there. If there be a man in the state who maintains what is called an equipage, or drives four horses in his coach, I am not acquainted with him. On the other hand, there are few who are not able to carry their wives and daughters to church in some decent conveyance. It is no matter of regret or sorrow to us that few are very rich; but it is our pride and glory that few are very poor. It is our still higher pride, and our just boast, as I think, that all her citizens possess means of intelligence and education; and that, of all her productions, she reckons, among the very chiefest, those which spring from the culture of the mind and the heart.

Mr. President, one of the most striking characteristics of this age is the extraordinary progress which it has witnessed in popular knowledge. A new and powerful impulse has been acting in the social system of late, producing this effect in a striking degree.

In morals, in politics, in art, in literature, there is a vast accession to the number of readers, and to the number of proficients. The present state of popular knowledge is not the result of a slow and uniform progress, proceeding through a lapse of years, with the same regular degree of motion. It is evidently the result of some new causes, brought into powerful action, and producing their consequences rapidly and strikingly. What, sir, are these causes?

[illegible] is not an occasion, sir, for discussing such a question at length: allow me to say, however, that the improved state of popular knowledge is but the necessary result of the improved condition of the great mass of the People. Knowledge is not one of our merely physical wants. Life may be sustained without it. But, in order to live, men must be fed, and clothed, and sheltered; and in a state of things in which one's whole labor can do no more than procure clothes, food, and shelter, he can have no time nor means for mental improvement. Knowledge, therefore, is not attained, and cannot be attained, till there is some degree of respite, from daily manual toil, and never ending drudgery. But whenever a less degree of labor will produce the absolute necessaries of life, then there come leisure and means, both to teach and to learn. But if this great and wonderful extension of popular knowledge be the result of an improved condition, it may, in the next place, well be asked, what are the causes which have thus suddenly produced that great improvement? How is it that the means of food, clothing, and shelter, are now so much more cheaply and abundantly procured than formerly? Sir, the main cause I take to be the progress of scientific art, or a new extent of the application of science or art. This it is, which has so much distinguished the last half century in Europe and in America; and its effects are every where visible, and especially among us. Man has found new allies and auxiliaries in the powers of Nature, and in the inventions of mechanism.

The general doctrine of political economy is, that wealth consists in whatever is useful or convenient to man, and that labor is the producing cause of all this wealth. This is very true. But, then, what is labor? In the sense of political writers, and in common language, it means human industry; but, in a philosophical view, it may receive a much more comprehensive meaning. It is not, in that view, human toil only—the mere action of thews and muscles; but it is any active agency which, working upon the materials with which the world is supplied, brings forth products useful or convenient to man. The materials of wealth are in the earth, in the seas, and in their natural and unaided productions. Labor obtains them, works upon them, and fashions them to human use. Now, it has been the object of scientific art, or of the application of science to art, to increase this active agency, to augment its power, by creating millions of laborers in the form of automatic machines, all to be diligently employed, and kept at work by the force of natural powers. To this end these natural powers, principally those of steam and falling water, are subsidized and taken into human employment. Spinning machines, power-looms, and all the mechanical devices, acting, among other operatives, in the factories and workshops, are but so many laborers. They are usually denominated labor-*saving* machines, but it would be more just to call them labor-*doing* machines. They [illegible] to be active agents; to have motion, and to produce effect; and though without intelligence, they are guided by those laws of science, which are exact and perfect, and they produce results, therefore, in general, more accurate than the human hand is capable of producing. When we look upon one of these, we behold a mute fellow-laborer, of immense power, of mathematical exactness, and of ever-during and unwearied effort. And while he is thus a most skilful and productive laborer, he is a non consumer—at least, beyond the wants of his mechanical being. He is not clamorous for food, raiment, or shelter, and makes no demands for the expenses of education. The eating and drinking, the reading and writing and clothes-wearing world, are benefited by the labors of these co-operatives, in the same way as if Providence had provided for their service millions of beings, like ourselves in external appearance, able to labor and to toil, and yet requiring little or nothing for their own consumption or subsistence; or rather, as if Providence had created a race of giants, each of whom, demanding no more for his support and consumption than a common laborer, should yet be able to perform the work of a hundred.

Now, sir, turn back to the Massachusetts tables of production, and you will see that it is these automatic allies and co-operators, and these powers of nature, thus employed and placed under human direction, which have come, with such prodigious effect, to man's aid, in the great business of procuring the means of living, of comfort, and of wealth, and which have so swollen the products of her skilful industry. Look at these tables once more, sir, and you will see the effects of labor, united with and acting upon capital. Look yet again, and you will see that credit, mutual trust, prompt and punctual dealings, and commercial confidence, are all mixed up as indispensable elements in the general system. I will ask you to look yet once more, sir, any you will perceive that general competence, great equality in human condition, a degree of popular knowledge and intelligence, nowhere surpassed, if anywhere equalled, and the prevalence of good moral sentiment, and extraordinary general prosperity, is the result of the whole. Sir, I have done with Massachusetts. I do not praise the old "Bay State" of the Revolution; I only present her as she is.

Mr. President, such is the state of things actually existing in the country, and of which I have now given you a sample. And yet there are persons who constantly clamor against this state of things. They call it aristocracy. They beseech the poor to make war upon the rich, while, in truth, they know not who are either rich or poor. They complain of oppression, speculation, and the pernicious influence of accumulated wealth. They cry out loudly against all banks and corporations, and all the means by which small capitals become united, in order to produce important and beneficial results. They carry on a mad hostility against all established institutions. They would choke up the fountains of industry, and dry all its streams. In a country of unbounded liberty, they clamor against oppression. In a country of perfect equality, they would move heaven and earth against privilege and monopoly. In a country where property is more equally divided than any where else, they rend the air with the shouting of agrarian doctrines. In a country where the wages of labor are high beyond all parallel, and where lands are cheap, and the means of living low, they would teach the laborer that he is but an oppressed slave. Sir, what can such men want? What do they mean? They can want nothing, sir, but to enjoy the fruits of other men's labor. They can mean nothing, but disturbance and disorder; the diffusion of corrupt principles, and the destruction of the moral sentiments and moral habits of society. A licentiousness of feeling and of action is sometimes produced by prosperity itself. Men cannot always resist the temptation to which they are exposed by the very abundance of the bounties of Providence and the very happiness of their own condition; as the steed, full of the pasture, will, sometimes, throw himself against its enclosures, break away from its confinement, and, feeling now free from needless restraint, betake himself to the moors and barrens, where want, ere long, brings him to his senses, and starvation and death close his career.

Having said so much, sir, on the general condition of the country, and explained what I understand by credit, I proceed to consider the present actual state of the currency.

The most recent Treasury estimate, which I have seen, supposes that there are eighty millions of metallic money now in the country. This I believe, however, to be a good deal too high; I cannot believe it exceeds sixty, at most; and supposing one-half this sum to be in the banks, thirty millions are in circulation, or in private hands. We have seven hundred banks and branches, with capitals assigned for the security of their notes and bills, amounting to two hundred and eighty millions. The amount of bank notes in actual circulation is supposed to be one hundred millions; so that our whole circulation is about one hundred and thirty millions. The amount of debts due to the banks, or the amount of their loans and discounts, may be taken at four hundred and fifty millions.

Now, sir, this very short statement exhibits at once a general outline of our existing system of currency and credit. We see a great amount of money or property in banks, as their assigned and appropriate capital, and we see a great amount due to these banks. These bank debtors generally belong to the classes of active business, or are such as have taken up credits for purposes of investment in lands or merchandise, looking to future proceeds as the means of repayment. If we compare this state of circulation, of bank capital and bank debt, with the same things in England, important differences will not fail to strike us.

The whole paper circulation of England, by the latest accounts, is twenty-eight millions sterling—made up of eighteen millions Bank of England notes, and ten millions of the notes of private bankers and joint-stock companies; bullion in the bank, nine and a half millions; debts due the Bank of England, twenty-two and a half millions. The amount of loans and discounts by private bankers and joint-stock companies is not usually stated, I believe, in the public accounts. If it bear the same proportion to their notes in circulation, as in the case of the Bank of England, it would exceed twelve millions. We may, therefore, take the amount of bank debts in England to be thirty-five millions. But I suppose that, of the securities held by the Bank of England, exchequer notes constitute a large part; in other words, that a large part of the bank debt is due by the government. The amount of coin in actual circulation is estimated to be thirty and a half millions. The whole amount of circulation in England, metallic and paper, is usually stated, in round numbers, at sixty millions; which, rating the pound sterling at $4 80, is equal to two hundred and eighty-eight millions of dollars.

It will be seen, sir, that our paper circulation is one half less than that of England, but our bank debt is, nevertheless, much greater: since thirty-five millions sterling amount to only one hundred and sixty-eight millions of dollars; and this sum, too, includes the amount of exchequer bills, or government debt in the form of such bills, which the bank holds. These facts are very material to any just comparison of the state of things, in the two countries. The whole, or nearly the whole capital of the Bank of England, is lent to the government, not by means of exchequer notes, but on a permanent loan. And as to the private banks and joint-stock companies, though they issue bills for circulation, they have no assigned or appropriated capital whatever. The bills circulate on the private credit of the individual bankers, or of those who compose the joint-stock companies. In the United States, an amount of capital supposed to be sufficient to sustain the credit of the paper and secure the public against loss, is provided by law, in the act of incorporation for each bank, and is assigned as a trust fund for the payment of the liabilities of the bank. And if this capital be fairly and substantially advanced, it is a proper security; and in most cases no doubt it is substantially advanced. The directors are trustees of this fund, and they are liable, both civilly and criminally, for mismanagement, embezzlement, or breach of trust.

This amount of capital, thus secured, is the basis of loans and discounts; and this is the reason why permanent, or at least long loans are not considered so inappropriate to banking operations, with us, as they are in England. With us, it is evident that the directors are agents, holding a fund intended to be loaned, and acting between lender and borrower; and this form of loan has been found exceedingly convenient and useful in the country.

In some states, it is generally preferred to mortgages, though there are others in which mortgages are usual. Whether exactly conformable to the true notion of banking, or not, the truth is, that the object and operation of our banks is to loan money; and this is mostly on personal security. The system, no doubt, is liable to abuse, in particular instances. There may be directors who will loan too freely to themselves and their friends. Gross cases of this kind have recently been detected and exposed, and, I hope, will be suitably treated; but, considering the great number of banks, these instances, I think, are remarkably few. In general, the banks have been well conducted, and are believed to be solvent and safe.

We have heard much, sir, in the course of this debate, of excess in the issue of bank notes for circulation. I have no doubt, sir, that there was a very improper expansion some years ago. When President Jackson, in 1832, had negatived the bill for continuing the Bank of the United States, (which act I esteem as the true original source of all the disorders of the currency,) a vast addition was immediately made to the number of state banks. In 1833, the public deposites were actually removed from the Bank of the United States, these banks were not only encouraged, but admonished, to be free and liberal in loans and discounts, made on the strength of the public moneys, to merchants and other individuals. The circular letter from the Treasury Department, addressed to the new deposite banks, under date of Septemper 26, 1833, has this significant clause, which could not have been misunderstood:

"The deposites of public money will enable you to afford increased facilities to commerce, and to extend your accommodation to individuals; and as the duties which are payable to the Government arise from the business and enterprise of the merchants engaged in foreign trade, it is but reasonable that they should be preferred in the additional accommodation which the public deposites will enable your institution to give, whenever it can be done without injustice to the claims of other classes of the community."

Having read this letter, sir, I ask leave to refer the Senate to the 20th section of the bill now before us. There we find that, "if any officer, charged with the safe-keeping of the public money, shall loan the same, or any portion thereof, with or without interest, such act shall be deemed an embezzlement, and a high misdemeanor, and the party convicted thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment!" Sir, what a pretty piece of consisteney is here! In 1833 the depositories of the public money were not even left to their own desire for gain, or their wishes to accommodate others, as being sufficient incentives to lend it out; they were admonished and directed to afford increased facilities to commerce, and to extend their accommodation to individuals, since the public moneys in their vaults would enable them to give such additional accommodation! Now, sir, under this bill, any officer who shall do any one of the same things, instead of being praised, is to be punished: he is to be adjudged guilty of embezzlement, and of a high misdemeanor, and is to be confined, for aught I know, in cells as dark and dismal as the vaults and safes which are to contain our metallic currency. But, although I think, sir, that the acts of Government created this expansion, yet I am certainly of opinion that there was a very undue expansion created. A contraction, however, had begun; and I am of opinion, that had it not been for the specie order of July, 1836, and for the manner in which the deposite law was executed, the banks would have gone through the crisis without suspension. This is my full and firm belief. I cannot, however, discuss these points here. They were treated with very great ability, last year, by a gentleman who then occupied one of the seats of Georgia on this floor. Whomsoever he did not satisfy, I cannot convince. Still, sir, the question is, whether there was an excess in the general amount of our circulation, in May last, or whether there be now such excess.

By what standard is this to be judged? If the question be, whether there be too much paper in circulation, it may be answered by reference to the amount of coin in the banks from which the paper issues; because I am unquestionably of opinion—an opinion which I believe nothing can ever shake—that the true criterion by which to decide the question of excess, in a convertible paper currency, is the amount of that paper, compared with the gold and sliver in the banks. Such excess would not be proved, absolutely and certainly, in every case, by the mere fact of the suspension of specie payments; because such an event might be produced by panic, or other sudden cause, having power to disturb the best regulated system of paper circulation. But the immediate question now is, whether, taking the whole circulation together, both metallic and paper, there was an excess existing in May, or is an excess now existing? Is one hundred and thirty millions an excessive or undue amount of circulation for the United States? Seeing that one part of this circulation is coin, and the other part paper, resting upon coin, and intended to be convertible, is the whole mass more than my be fairly judged necessary to represent the property, the transactions, and the business of the country? Or, in order to sustain such an amount of circulation, and to keep that part of it which is composed of paper in a safe state, should we be obliged to attempt to draw to ourselves more than our just proportion of that metallic money, which is in the use of all the commercial nations? These questions appear to me to be but different modes of stating the same inquiry.

Upon this subject we may, perhaps, form some general idea, by comparing ourselves with others. Various things, no doubt, exist, in different places and countries, to modify, either by enlarging or diminishing, the demand for money or currency in the transactions of business; still the amount of trade and commerce may furnish a general element of comparison between different states or nations. The aggregate of American imports and exports in 1836 was three hundred and eighteen millions; that of England, reckoning the pound sterling at $4 80, again, was four hundred and eighty millions, as near as I can ascertain; the currency of England being, as already stated, sixty millions sterling, or two hundred and eighty-eight millions of dollars. If we work out a result from these proportions, the currency of the U. States, it will be found, should be one hundred and ninety millions, in order to be equal to that of England; but, according to the estimates of the Treasury, it did not, even in that year, exceed one hundred and eighty millions.

Our population is about equal to that of England and Wales. The amount of our mercantile tonnage, perhaps, one-fifth less. But then we are to consider that our country is vastly wider; and our facilities of internal exchange, by means of bills of exchange, greately less. Indeed, there are branches of our intercourse, in which remittances cannot be well made, except in currency. Take one example: The agricultural products of Kentucky are sold to the South; her purchases of commodities made at the North. There can be, therefore, very little of direct exchange between her and the places of purchase and sale. The trade goes round in a circle. Therefore, while the Bank of the United States existed, payments were made to a vast amount in the North and East by citizens of Kentucky, and of the states similarly situated, not in bills of exchange, but in the notes of the Bank.

These considerations augment the demand for currency. More than all, the country is new, sir; almost the entire amount of our capital active; and the whole amount of property, in the aggregate, rapidly increasing. In the last three years thirty-seven millions of acres of land have been separated from the wilderness, purchased, paid for, and become subject to private individual ownership, to transfer and sale, and all other dispositions to which other real estate is subject. It has thus become property, to be bought and sold for money; whereas, while in the hands of Government, it called for no expenditure, formed the basis of no transactions, and created no demand for currency. Within that short period our people have bought from Government a territory as large as the whole of England and Wales, and, taken together, far more fertile by Nature. This seems incredible, yet the returns show it. Suppose all this to have been bought at the minimum price of a dollar and a quarter per acre; and suppose the value to be increased in the common ratio in which we know the value of land is increased, by such purchase, and by the preliminary steps and beginnings of cultivation; an immense augmentation, it will readily be perceived, is made, even in so short a time, of the aggregate of property, in nominal price, and, to a great extent, in real value also.

On the whole, sir, I confess I know no standard by which I can decide that our circulation is at present in excess. I do not believe it is so. Nor was there, as I think, any depreciation in the value of money, up to the moment of the suspension of specie payments by the banks, comparing our currency with the currency of other nations. An American paper dollar would buy a silver dollar in England, deducting only the charge of transporting a dollar across the ocean, because it commanded a silver dollar here. There may be excess, however, I admit, where there is no present depreciation, in the sense in which I now use the term.

It is hardly necessary to dwell, Mr. President, on the evils of a suddenly depreciated circulation. It arrests business, puts an end to it, and overwhelms all debtors, by depression and downfall of prices. And even if we reduce circulation—not suddenly, but still reduce it farther than is necessary to keep it within just and reasonable limits—we produce many mischiefs; we augment the necessity of foreign loans; we contract business, discourage enterprise, slacken the activity of capital, and restrain the commercial spirit of the country. It is very important to be remembered, sir, that, in our intercourse with other nations, we are acting on a principle of equality; that is to say, we do not protect our own shipping interest by peculiar privileges; we ask a clear field, and seek no favor. Yet, the materials fo ship-building are high with us, and the wages of ship-builders and seamen are high also. We have to contend against these unfavorable circumstances; and if, in addition to these, we are to suffer further by unnecessary restraints on currency, and by a cramped credit, who can tell what may be the effect? Money is abundant in England, very abundant; the rate of interest, therefore, is low, and capital will be seeking its investment wherever it can hope to find it. If we derange our own currency, compulsively curtail circulation, and break up credit, how are the commerce and navigation of the United States to maintain themselves against foreign competition?

(To be continued.)

CONGRESS.

Saturday, April 21.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Fouey, from the select committee on the late duel, made a report, the consideration of which he moved should be postponed to two weeks from Monday, and that it be printed. The report concludes with a resolution, that Mr. Graves be expelled from the House, and that Messrs. Wise and Jones, who officiated as seconds in the duel, and therefore deeply involved in a breach of the privileges of the House, are deserving of censure.

Mr. Grennell, in behalf of himself and Mr. Rariden, members of the committee, presented a written statement of their views, which he asked might be printed with the report.

Mr. Elmore, not being able to agree either in the report of the majority or minority, asked leave to present in writing his own views, and that this paper might be printed with the rest.

Mr. Robertson moved to lay the report, and all the other papers, on the table for the present. Before any decision was made the House adjourned.

Monday, April 23.

The Senate took up, on its third reading, the bill to prohibit the issuing and circulation of the notes of the late Bank of the United States.

Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, ocupied the day in an earnest debate on this subject.

The bill was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Rosne, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith, of Con, Tipton, Trotter, Williams, Wright, Young—27.

Nays—Messrs. Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, King, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Smith, of Indiana, Spence, Swift, White—13.

In the House of Representatives, a communication was received from the President of the United States, in compliance with a resolution of the 16th instant, requesting information, official or otherwise, relating to an attack by a Mexican armed vessel upon the steam-boat Columbia, in the Gulf of Mexico. The communication enclosed a letter from the Secretary of State, which says, "no information on the subject (except through the newspapers) has been received at the department."

Mr. Adams moved to refer it to the committee on foreign affairs, with instructions to report on the subject forthwith. It was now five months since the President of the United States recommended war against Mexico, and nothing had yet been heard from the committee on the subject.

Mr. Howard explained that the reason of this delay was, that negotiations were pending on this very subject; and the longer the committee delayed reporting, the stronger was the probability of an amicable arrangement between the two nations.

Mr. Adams said he had thought that all negotiations were broken off. He was glad to hear that they were going on; and would withdraw his motion to instruct.

The papers were then referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

The motion of Mr. Toucey, chairman of the select committee on the subject of the late duel, to postpone the consideration of the report, and to print, was discussed during the whole day, and several members were engaged in it.

Tuesday, April 24.

The Senate proceeded to the special order of the day, which was the following preamble and resolution, moved by Mr. Preston on the 4th of January, viz.

Whereas the just and true boundary of the United States, under the treaty of Louisiana, extended on the south west the Rio Grande del Norte, which river continued to be the true boundary line until the territory west of the Sabine was surrendered to Spain by the treaty of 1819: And whereas such surrender of a portion of the territory of the United States is of evil precedent, and questionable constitutionality: And whereas many weighty considerations of policy make it expedient to re establish the said true boundary, and to annex to the U. States the territory occupied by the state of Texas, with the consent of the said state:

Be it therefore resolved, That, with the consent of the said state previously had, and whenever it can be effected consistently with the public faith and treaty stipulations of the United States, it is desirable and expedient to re-annex the said territory to the United States.

Mr. Preston addressed the Senate about two hours in support of the resolution. When he had concluded, no other member rising, the resolution was, at the instance of Mr. P. for the present ordered to lie on the table, in consequence of the indisposition and absence of Mr. Walker, who, it was understood, desired to speak on it.

The House of Representatives was engaged during the whole day in the further discussion of the motion to postpone for two weeks, and to print, the reports of the select committee on the subject of the late duel.

Wednesday, April 25.

In the Senate, the bill to establish a board of commissioners to hear and examine claims against the United States, was considered and amended.

The House of Representatives was again occupied the whole day in discussions relating to the reports of the select committee on the subject of the late duel, and in reading the report and testimony.

Thursday, April 26.

In the Senate, the bill to establish a board of commissioners to hear and examine claims against the United States, was farther amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of 23 to 15.

In the House of Representatives, the day was consumed in reading the documents accompanying the report of the select committee on the subject of the late duel.

Friday, April 27.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. White, took up the bill to provide for the security and protection of the Indians west of Missouri and Arkansas, [to establish an Indian Territorial Government.] The discussion upon this bill was pursued to considerable length. Mr. King moved to amend the bill by setting apart all the country east of the Rocky Mountains, north of Missouri river, and north and west of the state of Missouri, as Indian territory, to be secured to them forever. Without taking any question, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

The House of Representatives, was again occupied the whole day with the report of the select committee on the late duel. The reading of the reports, evidence, and the journal of the committee, was concluded at half past two o'clock; the debate on the pending motion to postpone and print, was resumed, and continued until the House adjourned.

Saturday, April 28.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House of Representatives, the Senate's bill creating a board of commissioners to examine and establish claims against the United States, was read twice and referred to the committee on claims.

The debate on the motion to postpone and print the reports of the dueling committee, was resumed, and continued until the house adjourned.

A marble bust of Mr. Van Buren, the President of the United States, has, within the last few days, been placed in the Library at the Capitol. It is a work of extreme beauty. The more we look at it the more we are struck with its rare merit both as to conception and execution. The style is new to us, embodying the refinement of the chisel of Canova with the impressive simplicity of the days of the Roman Empire. It is the production of Pettrich, a favorite pupil of the celebrated Throwaldsen, and does honor to that school. *Nat. Intel.*

The Governor of the state of Massachusetts has signed the licence bill. After the first of July next, no licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors will be granted in Massachusetts.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, May 9.

☞ Our paper has been delayed much beyond its usual time, in consequence of a difficulty in preparing our press for the large sheet.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause; and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again at the zenith; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles; with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

We would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own; and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

DESTRUCTIVE & AWFUL CONFLAGRATION.

An awful calamity has befallen the city of Charleston, S. C. Between eight and nine o'clock on the evening of the 27th ult. a fire broke out in a wooden building at the corner of King and Beresford street. It quickly communicated to the opposite corner of Beresford street, and swept both sides of King street to Liberty street, and from thence in a northeasterly direction to the water's edge on Cooper river; thus destroying the fairest portion of the city. The fire raged with great fury for fifteen hours, and was not arrested until twelve o'clock at noon. The number of dwelling houses and stores destroyed is stated to be 560, the number of out-buildings is estimated at 598—total number of buildings destroyed, 1158. Among the buildings destroyed is the Charleston Hotel, a new building splendidly furnished, said to have cost 200,000 dollars: the Masonic Hall, one Methodist Episcopal Church, one Methodist Protestant Church, the Roman Catholic Chapel, and the Hebrew Synagogue. The flames were visible twenty miles from the city. No correct estimate can be made, but the loss is supposed to exceed three millions of dollars.

Several distressing accidents occurred in blowing up houses. Among the deaths mentioned are Col. C. Steadman, Frederick Schmierle, John Peart, and Robert Munro. The distress occasioned by this overwhelming calamnity is beyond description. The number of families thus suddenly driven from their homes is estimated at twelve or fifteen hundred.

On the receipt of the disastrous account of the fire in Charleston, a meeting was held in Fayetteville, and a committee appointed to make immediate and personal application to the citizens for contributions in aid of the sufferers.

The citizens of Wilmington have acted with great promptness and liberality. Intelligence of the fire was received by the steamboat which arrived on Monday morning, and 1000 dollars were collected and forwarded by the return of the boat in the afternoon.

A meeting was held in Columbia, S. C. on Monday, 3000 dollars voted from the town funds, a committee appointed to make collections, and the Governor requested to convene the Legislature.

Shocking Steam Boat Disasters.

The new and elegant steam boat *Moselle*, Capt. Perrin, left the wharf at Cincinnati, full of passengers, at six oclock on the evening of the 25th ult. for Louisville and St. Louis, and proceeded a mile and a half up the river to take in a family at Fulton, and for that purpose was made fast to a lumber raft. During the whole time of the detention, the Captain was holding on to all the steam he could create, with the intention of showing off to the best advantage the great speed of the boat as she passed down the whole length of the city. When the family were taken on board, the boat shoved off, and at the moment her wheels made the first evolution, her boilers burst with a most awful and astounding noise. The explosion was destructive and heart rending in the extreme. Heads, limbs and bodies, and fragments of the boat, were seen flying though the air in all directions. The boat was made a complete wreck, and sunk in about fifteen minutes. A number of persons jumped into the river, some of whom were drowned. The Captain was picked up, dead and dreadfully mangled, in Front street, more than eighty yards from the boat. The Pilot was thrown about one hundred perpendicular feet in the air, and fell into the water, to rise no more with life. The fragments of human bodies were found scattered all along the shore, and many of them so much mangled and torn as scarcely to bear any resemblance to the human form. It is impossible to ascertain the number of lives lost on this disastrous occasion. It appears, from information obtained from Mr. Broadwell, agent of the boat, that there were 130 passengers from towns above Cincinnati, whose names were entered on the boat's register, besides the very large number who took passage at that place. The boat was unusually crowded, and Mr. Broadwell thinks the whole number on board at the time of the accident, could be but little, (if any) short of *three hundred* persons! Not more than thirty or forty of this number were known to have been rescued; it is therefore probable that the whole number drowned or destroyed is more than *two hundred!*—Later accounts say two hundred and thirty or forty. Among them is mentioned Col. Fowle, of the U. S. Army, on his way to Florida; he is spoken of as a valuable and highly esteemed officer.

The blame principally rests upon the Captain, who had ordered all the steam to be put upon her that could be gathered. It is stated that her engine had been strained ever since she commenced running, and that she was one of the strongest and best boats ever built at Cincinnati, or the accident would have occurred before.

On Saturday morning the 21st ult. at about six o'clock, the steam boat *Oroneko*, Capt. John Crawford, collapsed a flue, while opposite Princeton, 100 miles above Vicksburg, on the Mississippi, at which place she had stopped to send her yawl for passengers. The steam swept through the whole length of the boat with the strength of the lightning torrent, carrying every thing before it. A great number were blown overboard, nearly if not quite all the deck passengers were scalded severely, some completely excoriated and shockingly mangled; some frantic with despair and agony jumped overboard; the deck was strewn with fifty helpless sufferers, and the river alive with them, swimming to and from the bank, in the wildest phrenzy.

Thirty helpless sufferers were taken to Vicksburg from Princeton, of whom 16 have since died. Twenty or upwards were left at Princeton, of whom 13 have since died. It is impossible to form any accurate estimate of the number of lives destroyed, but supposed not less than *one hundred!* The cabin passengers, with two or three exceptions escaped uninjured.

"The work goes bravely on."

The election in the Baltimore district, Maryland, to supply the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the death of Mr. M'Kim, has unexpectedly resulted in favor of the Whigs. John P. Kennedy has been elected by a majority of 862 votes over his Van Buren opponent, Gen. Marriott. Last year the Van Buren majority was 251; and in former years the Jackson majority was generally over 2000.

The elections in Virginia for members of the State Legislature took place on the 26th ult. We have not yet received complete returns, but the Whig gain already ascertained is enough to assure us that the good cause is triumphing in Virginia, as it is every where else. As evidence of this we publish the following from the Richmond Enquirer, a leading Van Buren paper:

The Elections in Virginia.—It is idle to despond, but WE ARE BEATEN IN VIRGINIA. We have lost the House of Delegates. We still retain the Senate. After making every allowance for the exagerated accounts which rumour has wafted to our ears, and after the most favorable estimates of all the remaining counties, we admit at once that the Whigs have carried the House by at least 10 or 12 majority, perhaps from 12 to 16. They may even have as great a majority in the next House of Delegates as we had in the last. They can already count up 48, and counting Franklin, 50 delegates, which they have won, to 26 of our own.

The Raleigh Register of last week says that there was more than an ordinary demand for flour in that market, and that it was selling at $8.50. Good white Meal 75 cents a bushel.

We have received two or three numbers of the OXFORD EXAMINER. This publication has been revived, under the management of Mr. Daniel R. Goodloe; it is neatly printed, and from the specimens before us, promises to be an able and spirited auxiliary to the good Whig cause.

At a meeting of the Directors, held on Monday last, Samuel Simpson, Esq. was elected President of the Merchants' Bank in this place. *Newbern Spectator.*

In the packet ship *Meteor*, arrived at New York from London, came passenger M. Bodiscoe, Minister from Russia to the United States, with his suite and servants.

The Rev. Dr. Joshua Marshman, who has been a missionary in India for thirty eight years, died at Serampore on the 5th of December last, in the 70th year of his age.

Mexico and the United States.—The National Intelligencer publishes extracts from official papers laid before the House of Representatives, by which it appears that a direct proposition has been made by the Government of Mexico to refer the differences between that Republic and the United States to the arbitration of a third power, and that the offer has been accepted by the President of the United States.

Cherokees.—There seems to be but little doubt now, but that the whites will have to encounter serious difficulties when they attempt to enforce the late Treaty with the Cherokee tribe of Indians; a great deal of excitement already prevails among the settlers on the frontiers, from the reluctance which the Indians have evinced to leave the country. A correspondent writing from Waynesville, says; "From all I can learn, I do not believe that the Indians have the most distant idea of removing. I am informed that they are making more improvements and greater preparations for a crop, than they have ever done heretofore, though one cause of that may be owing to the fact that the commissioners have been recently valuing their improvments, which may have stimulated them to industry, with the expectation of being paid for their labor. White men who have been among them, tell me that the Indians say, that they never will leave the country, that they will die first, but at the same time disclaim all intention of fighting. I dont think that they will embody themselves and make general battle, they have no means of carrying on a war. They are almost entirely destitute of ammunition and the means of obtaining it. It seems to be the general impression, that when they find that they are to be removed by force, they will retreat to the large mountains, where they can effectually conceal themselves during the summer season. When they find that all their efforts to escape from the white man are ineffectual, that the treaty must inevitably be enforced and they removed, then, and not till then, it is believed that they will fight; they will then become desperate, and sell their lives as dear as possible. It is thought that they have not resolved on any thing definitely as yet, nor will they until John Ross returns from Washington, who exercises absolute control over them." *Rutherfordton Gaz.*

The Resources of North Carolina.—We were shown, on Monday last, a beautiful specimen of Copper Ore, mingled with Gold, from the works of the Deep River Gold Mining Company, in Guilford county, N. C. We learn that nearly 100 tons of this ore have passed through this place on the way to Liverpool.

A Lead Mine, recently discovered in Davidson county, N. C. and owned by Roswell King and others, is now worked to some extent, and with most extraordinary results. We are informed, from an unquestionable source, that three laborers have obtained *two tons* a day of the ore, which yields 88 per cent. of pure lead! Upwards of 100 tons have been thrown out, and the vein is forty feet wide.

The iron works of Burton & Fulenwider, in Lincoln, have been sold, as will be seenby a paragraph from the Salisbury Watchman, for $110,000, to an English company, who contemplate working them much more extensively than heretofore. We understand that wherever this Iron has been used, it has been pronounced infinitely superior to any imported.

Abounding with iron, lead, coal, copper, gold, and water power; having every variety of soil and climate;—what is to prevent North Carolina from rivalling, and even surpassing her sisters in the career of prosperity? Nothing is wanted but *enterprize* among her citizens, and that, we are happy to believe, will not always be wanting. We rejoice to learn that a lively spirit is manifesting itself in the west, on the subject of our great rail road scheme, which must become of immense importance to that section as its riches become developed. A gentlemen from the neighborhood of the lead mine, who was here a few days ago, encourages us to hope that a strong feeling has been excited in favor of the road; and that the people of the west generally will yet come forward liberally with subscriptions. It is very evident that their interests are deeply concerned in its success. They cannot have the means of transporting their ron, their copper, or their lead, otherwise than in wagons, unless they aid in building this road. From the nature of these articles, their weight being so disproportioned to their bulk, transportation in wagons must be vastly more expensive than by rail roads. Will they be content to plod on as heretofore, and sacrifice the immense profit which the mere difference of transportation would give them? We hope not.

Fayetteville Observer.

For the Recorder.

Accept my thanks, Mr. Editor, for your spirited and well-timed editorial in reply to the quere of 'a subscriber.' Your readers, no doubt, feel much obliged to you for your remarks on the humane and elegant amusement of the cockpit; and perhaps, like me, they feel little less indebted to your correspondent for eliciting them from you. Allow me, sir, to make an extract on the same subject, from a work of established reputation—The Encyclopædia Britannica.

"No animal in the world has greater courage than the cock, when opposed to one of his own species; and in every part of the world, where refinement and polished manners have not entirely taken place, cock-fighting is a principal diversion. In China, India, the Philippian Islands, and all over the East, cock-fighting is the sport and amusement even of kings and princes. With us, it is declining every day; and it is to be hoped, it will in time become the pastime of only the lowest vulgar."

It is deeply to be regretted, Mr. Editor, that the exploded amusements of the English should be adopted by American gentlemen; for it must be conceded that the sports of the cock-pit are not in our country exclusively confined to "the lowest vulgar." If, however, the periodical press—the index of public sentiment—would come out, and fairly represent public opinion, it would soon be found that gentlemen could not resist its force; and cock-fighting would be an amusement of such only as have no character to sustain. But to return to our extracts.

"It must appear astonishing to every reflecting mind, that a mode of diversion so cruel and inhuman as that of cock-fighting, should so generally prevail, that not only the Ancients, Barbarians, Greeks and Romans should have adopted it; but that a practice so savage and heathenish should be continued by Christians in these better and more enlightened times."

"The ancient Greeks and Romans, as is well known, were wont to call all the nations in the world barbarians; yet certainly, if we consider the many instances of cruelty practised among them, there was very little reason for the distinction. Human sacrifices were common both to them and the barbarians; and with them the exposing of infants, the combats of men with wild beasts, and of men with men in the gladiatorial scenes, were spectacles of delight and festivity."

"It should seem that at first cock-fighting was partly a religious and partly a political institution at Athens; and was there continued for the purpose of improving the seeds of valor in their youth; but was afterwards abused and perverted, both here and in other parts of Greece, to a common pastime, without any moral, political or religious intention, and as it is now followed and practised among us."

"At Rome, as the Romans were prone to imitate the Greeks, we may expect to find them following their example in this mode of diversion, and in the worst way, viz. without any good or laudable motives. The Romans, however, did not give into the custom till the decline of the empire."

"It is observable that cocks and quails, pitted for the purpose of engaging one another, *a outrance*, or to the last gasp, for diversion, are frequently compared, and with much propriety, to gladiators. Hence Pliny's expression, *gallorum-ceu gladiatorum;* and that of Columella, *rixosarum avium lanistæ; lanista* being the proper term for the master of the gladiators. Consequently one would expect that when the bloody scenes of the amphitheatre were discarded, as they were soon after the christian religion became the establishment of the empire, the wanton shedding of men's blood in sport being of too cruel and savage a nature to be patronised and encouraged in an institution so harmless and innocent as the christian was, one might justly expect that the *ortugomania* and the *alektruomania* would have ceased of course. The fathers of the church are continually inveighing against the spectacles of the arena, and upbraiding their adversaries with them. These were, indeed, more unnatural and shocking than a main of cocks; but this, however, had a tendency towards infusing the like ferocity and implacability in the breasts and dispositions of men."

"The tenderness of the cock towards his brood is such, that, contrary to the custom of many other males, he will scratch and provide for them with an assiduity almost equal to that of the hen; and his generosity is so great, that on finding a hoard of meat, he will chuckle the hens together, and without touching one bit himself, will relinquish the whole of it to them. He was called *the bird*, by way of eminence by many of the ancients; he was highly esteemed in some countries, and in others even held sacred,* insomuch that one cannot but regret that a creature so useful and noble, should, by a strange fatality, be so enormously abused by us. It is true, that *alektruomania*, or the massacre of Shrove Tuesday, is now in a declining way; and in a few years, it is to be hoped, will be totally disused: but the cock-pit still continues, a reproach to the humanity of Englishmen, and to their religion, the purest, the tenderest and the most compassionate of all others, not excepting even the Brachmannic."

I might make other extracts equally interesting, some perhaps more so; but as this article is already long enough, I add no more. Should you please to publish these, I may send you the rest next week.

May 3d. Q.

* He was held sacred in Britain at the time of Julius Cæsar's invasion, as he asserts in his commentaries.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN MEETING

On Thursday the 3d of May, it being the day of sale at Col. Trollinger's, Orange county, a meeting was held by a portion of the farmers of the county, in order to recommend and nominate such persons as they hoped would unite the Democratic party of the county of Orange.

On motion of Maj. Philip Crawford, the meeting was called to order, and Jonathan Gant was called to the chair.

The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of four be appointed by the chairman, to nominate such persons as they believed to be suitably to represent the democratic republicans of the county of Orange.

The following gentlemen composed the committee: Mr. John Roney, Benjamin Hurdle, esq., Major John Cheek, and Captain Dickey.

The committee, after retiring for a short time, reported the names of the following gentlemen, viz. Gen. Joseph Allison for the Senate; Col. John Stockard, Col. Herbert Sims, Col. Benjamin Trollinger, and Dr. Julius Bracken, for the House of Commons.

The selection was unanimously approved by the meeting, and the persons selected recommended to the people of Orange as suitable candidates to run on the Democratic Republican ticket at our next August election.

On motion of Benjamin Hurdle, esq. it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the persons recommended.

Alexander Mebane, esq., Benjamin Hurdle, esq. and Maj. John Cheek were appointed.

On motion it was ordered, that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Hillsborough Recorder, North Carolina Standard, and Milton Spectator.

The meeting then presented their thanks to the chairman and secretary for their services; and on motion the meeting adjourned.

JONATHAN GANT, *Chairman.*
HENDERSON CRAWFORD, *Sec'y.*

MARRIED,

In this county, on Sunday the 29th ult. by Ashel Moore, esq. Mr. ELBRIDGE A. ALLISON to Miss REBECCA THOMPSON.

In Marion, Alabama, on the 11th ult. by the Rev. Robert Nall, Mr. GEORGE T. JOHNSON to Miss HELEN D. BOND, late of this place.

Weekly Almanac.

MAY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
4 Friday,	5 12	6 48	First 1 8 47 morn
5 Saturday,	5 11	6 49	Full 9 11 40 morn
6 Sunday,	5 11	6 49	Last 16 4 24 after.
7 Monday,	5 10	6 50	New 23 11 5 morn
8 Tuesday,	5 9	6 51	First 31 2 18 morn
9 Wednesday	5 8	6 52	
10 Thursday,	5 7	6 53	

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

Black & Coloured Silks,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8. 18—

This is the last.

☞ CLOSE your accounts at May Court, by Note or Cash. You will not think hard of this friendly request. W. T. SHIELDS.

May 8. 19—

Notice.

IN accordance with a resolution adopted at Andrew Albright's and James M'Cray's, in January last, a meeting will be held at George Foust's, on Saturday the 19th instant, in relation to a division of Orange county; when and where the delegates from the several Captain's companies in the Hawfield and Haw River regiments, as also the candidates for the next General Assembly, are requested to attend.

May 5. 19—

To Messrs. Durham & Clements, N. J. King & John W. Carr, and my other Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT at the ensuing Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, on the 4th Monday of May, 1838, I shall apply to said Court to be admitted to take the oath prescribed for insolvent debtors, and to claim the benefit of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided; when and where you may attend, and oppose said application, if you think proper. Necessity compels me to the course pursued.

T. F. LOURY.

May 7. 19—3w

Stray.

TAKEN up by James Riley, living nine or ten miles north west from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county, on the 27th of April, a Bay HORSE, nine or ten years old this spring, his hind feet white, and his left fore foot white, black mane and tail, small bell with a rope and collar, and shod all round. Valued at fifty dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

May 4. 19—

Stray.

TAKEN up by Albert G. Bird, living twelve miles north west from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county, on the 1st of May, a Sorrel MARE, with long mane and tail, [illegible] cut or bit at the end, five feet high, [illegible] old this spring. Valued at thirty [illegible] dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

May 5. 19—

Stray.

TAKEN up by Albert G. Bird, living twelve miles north west from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county, on the 1st of May, an Iron Gray HORSE, five feet and [illegible] quarters of an inch high, seven years old this spring, long mane and tail, with [illegible] buckled round his neck. Valued at forty dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

May 4. 19—3w

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

PRESENTIMENT.

Is it a prophet's dream—the thought
That o'er me loves to fling
A thousand shapes of evil, wrought
By Time's unfolding wing?
That in each wasted taper's doom,
Or fading flower, I see
Some star of hope go out in gloom,
That shone to solace me?

The sun sired bow that spans the sky,
No heaven sprung promise gives;
But in each tint's receding dye,
A mystic symbol lives.
No budding joy entwines my heart,
But lurking at its root,
Some fang lies ready to impart
A poison to the fruit

When night foretells her coming gloom
By evening's milder shade,
A whisper greets me of the tomb—
Oh! would I there were laid!
Yet why?—this life hath not a care
But shadows forth a text,
That doth some heavenly teaching bear
To fit us for the next.

'Tis not that *I* must bear the stroke,
That *my own* heart must bleed;
For He whose darker mercies broke,
Will bind the bruised reed.
But 'tis that they whose gentle love
Divides my heart with God,
Must share with me the pangs I prove,
And feel themselves the rod.

Oh! may they share the mercy too
That mollifies the dart,
And feel, with me, its heavenly dew
Distill'd upon the heart;
Cast down, upheld, disturbed, yet calm,
This vale of tears we'll tread,
Forever trusting in the balm
By Gilead's Healer shed.

No joy of life but veils a thorn,
No sting but bears a sweet;
From those we loved if never torn,
We ne'er in Heaven could meet;
Then meekly let us wander here,
Still seeking as we go,
The smile that plays behind the tear,
Till tears shall cease to flow. N. N. N.

Camden, S. C.

THE AMERICAN.

If the versatility of American character is remarkable, the opportunities for its display are commensurate. One man plays many parts, and it often happens that he plays them well. Two extraordinary instances are now before us.

A journeyman printer, brought up in the office of Mr. Poulson of this city, found the field in which he moved too narrow for his ambition, and on coming of age, he turned stage-driver, and afterwards pedlar. He next became schoolmaster in New Jersey, and subsequently figured as the captain of a Duck river sloop; this latter occupation soon lost the charm of novelty, and he resumed his occupation at the press. In 1834, he was officiating in Virginia as a methodist minister, and afterwards gave lessons in pennmanship and Poonah printing in Pittsburg—practised the Thompsonian system of medicine at Guernsey, Ohio—edited a paper in Kentucky—superintended a female seminary at Louisville—and finally settled down as a farmer. We next find him figuring in the Legislature of Tennessee, and mouthing the usual political topics.

Printers are proverbial for versatility. Edwin Forrest was originally a Typo, and left the composing stick for the buskin and truncheon But our next instance is even more remarkable.

Judge Lewis, of Lycoming, Pennsylvania, one of our most distinguished jurists, so late as 1817, was a journeyman printer on the New York Daily Advertiser. He afterwards returned to Lycoming, established a village paper, which he edited with spirit and talent—studied law during his hours of leisure—came to the bar, grappled successfully with every obstacle, and fought his way to distinction. He was elected to the Legislature; became Attorney General of Pennsylvania; and from that office he was appointed President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His talents are of an unusual order, it is true, but his career is a sufficient example to stimulate the noble-minded youth of our country to perseverance in gaining those acquirements which lead to eminence. Talents without application would never have made Mr. Lewis a Judge.

Philadelphia paper.

THE REWARD OF INDUSTRY.

The now Right Hon. Sir John Cowan, Bart. and present Lord Mayor of the city of London, came to town in the humble capacity of an errand boy, and was employed in a wax-chandler's shop, which stood nearly opposite the present site of the Mansion house. The drudgery which the duties of this office imposed, were performed by him, day after day, without a murmur, and each task set by his employer was executed in such a manner as quickly to gain him the esteem and friendship of all who knew him. A few years rolled by, and he was promoted to the situation of shopman, when his unsurpassed industry, and the strictest integrity, again procured him the confidence and attachment of his master. About this time it was his good fortune to win the affections of his master's daughter, (the present Lord Mayoress,) and their marriage taking place soon after, with the consent of her parent, he was further elevated to the distinguished post of partner in the firm. Here he remained till his partner's death, which occurred some time afterwards, and the entire business then devolved upon him. A succession of years, during which his previous good qualities characterised him in an eminent degree, brought with them wealth, oppulence, and power, and from that time up to the present, he has continued his career, in a manner alike worthy of himself and the city of which he is the distinguished representative.

A good story is related of President Humphrey, of Amherst College. One morning, before recitations, some of the students fastened a live goose in the President's chair. When the President entered the room, and discovered the new occupant of his seat, he turned on his heel, coolly observing, "Gentlemen, I perceive you have a competent instructor, and so I will leave you to your studies."

Mail Arrangements.

ALL letters to go by either of the Stages, should be lodged in the Post Office before six o'clock P. M. on mail days.

N. B. The Post Office has been removed two doors north of the Printing Office.

THOMAS CLANCY, P. M.

April 27 18—

Spring and Summer GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, SILK GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,

and all articles usually brought to this market; all of which will be sold low for Cash.

He is very thankful for the patronage heretofore received, and hopes his friends and the public will now give him a call.

Country produce, such as Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

B. CHEEK.

April 27 18—

Public Notice.

THE Citizens of the South Western end of Orange county will apply to our next County Court, to be held in the town of Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in May next, to alter and establish two places for separate Elections for the convenience of the same, one to be at the dwelling house of John Patterson, esq. and the second at the house of Michael Holt, esq. and to continue or discontinue the election now held at Henry Fogleman's, esq as the Court may think proper.

April 19 16—

Bacon and Lard.

3,000 lbs. of **BACON**, and a quantity of **LARD**,

For sale by

ALLEN PARKS.

April 13. 16

Notice.

I AM now prepared to settle with the Legatees of the Estate of JOHN LONG, deceased; they are therefore requested to call and receive their respective legacies

JOHN NEWLIN, *Ex'r.*

April 12. 16—

Pocket Book Found.

A POCKET BOOK containing *Ninety Five Dollars*, was found by James R. Montgomery, near Providence Meeting House in this county, and lodged in the Post Office at Albrights. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges, and receive the same.

D. ALBRIGHT, P. M.

Orange county, March 19 13—3m

Arkansas Land FOR SALE.

ONE tract of 160 acres, being the N. W quarter of Section 31 of Township 10 N. in Range 4 West

One tract of 160 acres, being the S. W. quarter of Section 26 of Township 8 N. in range 6 West

For terms, inquire at this Office.

April 11 16—4w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1838.

Jones & Danforth v. *Harrison H Harris* } Original Attachment.

Silas M Link v. *Harrison H Harris.* } Original Attachment.

Marcus Harris v. *Harrison H Harris.* } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in these suits is not an inhabitant of this state It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Orange at the court-house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in May next and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv $7 50 16 6w

Stop the Runaway!

RAN away from the subscriber, on Friday the 16th instant, a negro boy by the name of GRIFFIN. He was about 21 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, and of a dark complexion has a full face and projecting lips, and speaks very quick. No prominent mark recollected except a scar on one of his legs. He was raised in Virginia, and purchased of Godwin & Templaman. A liberal compensation will be given to any one who will apprehend said boy and deliver him to me, or confine him in any jail so that I can get him.

JOHN A. FAUCETT.

Hillsborough, March 29. 13—3w

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of April, 1838, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Samuel Austell
James Armstrong
James H. Arrington

B
Israel Barker 2
Robert Burnside
Eliza M. Benton
Joseph Boothe, sr.
Andrew Browning
William Brown
Clem Biles

C
Samuel Cole
John H. Crutchfield
Messrs. Collier & Gunter.
William Cabe
James R. Cole or Edward Davis
Susan Cheek
Thomas Cate, of John

D
Willis B Dilliard
John Z. Davis
Peyton Dockery

E
Nancy Esther

F
Thomas Flint
Philip Forchee
William Finly

G
Green B. Gilbert
Moses Guess
Elizabeth Garrot
Elizabeth C. Graves

H
Right House
Robert Harris
Wm. A. Hanney

J
Charles W. Johnston
Benjamin Johnson
John Johnson
William S. Johnson
Wm. C. Jackson
Russell James
Wm. A. B. Jones

L
Jesse Lewis

M
Thomas Moore
Presley Marcum
Rev. A. A. Mebane

N
John Neal

O
Jesse O'Daniel
John Odend'hal 2

P
Wm. N. or L. K Pratt
Thomas Parrish
Anderson Procter
Mary Patterson
Cynthia Pacely
Rev. S. J. Price

R
Robert Rhodes 2
Willie T Rhodes
Wm. U. Roberts
James Rainey
Joseph Russell
Margaret Revell

S
State of NorthCarolina
F. C. Smith,
William H Smith
Gen. John Smith
Joseph Steel
Fantilena J. Shaw
Herbert Sims
J. Snead
Samuel Strayhorn
John Scebott
Thos. Stephens

T
Hannah Thomson
Mrs. Jane Thomson
Miss Jane Thomson
Danl. W. Thomson
Zach. Trice

U
Anna M. Underhill

V
Thos. Vernon

W
Wm. Wharton
Wm. H. Woods
John W. Woods
James M. Workman
Nelson Whitted
Henry Whitted.

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

April 2. 14—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1838.

Durham & Clemmons v. *Thomas A. Wait.* } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in May next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 16 6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1838.

Trice & King v. *James Trice.* } Petition, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court-house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in May next, and plead, answer or demur, the said petition will be heard *ex parte*, and decree made accordingly.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 16—6w

THE BALTIMORE
Athenæum & Visiter,

A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Price Reduced! Blackwood's Magazine at less than One Dollar a year!!

A High toned family newspaper, that shall ever be free from matter that would demoralize or create an unhealthy appetite in the community, at a price within the reach of all, has long been a desirable object in this country, which is flooded with publications of a character to do little good and we fear much harm. Such a paper the present publisher has endeavored to make the Athenæum and Visiter. But one thing remains for him, and that is to make it so cheap that every one who desires such a paper can afford to take it, and he therefore reduces the price to $2 00 a year in advance; and that clubs may be induced to prefer it, four copies for $5 paid in advance, will be sent to any post office in the Union. And still further to induce a very large subscription, ten copies for $10 will be furnished. Besides the large amount of the very best matter furnished, the whole of Blackwood's Magazine, with the exception of the political articles and such matters as are of no interest, will be published in a single number regularly each month, so soon as the magazine is received in this country, commencing with the January number. It costs to get this magazine from Edinburg, 12 dollars, and it will be furnished to clubs of ten who take our paper at the extraordinary low rate of $1 per annum, including the year's subscription to the paper. The character of Blackwood's Magazine is so well known, that it needs no praise at our hands. To clubs who only want the numbers which contain the magazine, it will be furnished monthly as follows:

10 copies for $5 per annum.
25 " " 10 "

A single subscription for the year will be 75 cents. No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order.

Postmasters or others who will send us ten dollars and ten subscribers, will be entitled to and receive monthly the number containing the whole of Blackwood's Magazine. Or by sending fifteen dollars and fifteen subscribers, will receive the paper free for one year.

Will papers with which we exchange favor us by giving the above a few insertions?

T. S. ARTHUR,
Corner St. Paul's street and Bank Lane, Baltimore.

April 19 16—

***Blanks** for sale at this Office.*

Clock & Watch-making Business, and Jeweller.

THE subscriber thus tenders his sincere thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him since his commencing business in Hillsborough. For a short space he has been withdrawn from his labors by sickness, and would crave the indulgence of those whose work has been thereby delayed. Having been again restored to health, he hopes to be enabled to prosecute his business to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

which he wishes to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Orders from a distance for Watches, or for the execution of work, will be faithfully attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

December 7. 89—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1838.

Joseph S. Thompson, vs. *James N. Johnston.* } Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, that unless the defendant appears at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of June next, and plead, that judgment by default will be entered against him

Test, CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 00 18—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.

In Equity—November Term, 1837.

John G. Wade, and others,
vs.
John M. Dick, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James H. Ruffin, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, for the said James H. Ruffin to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer to this petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*. and heard *ex parte*.

JOHN BRADSHER, C. M. E.

Price Adv. $4 00. 14—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1838.

The Petition of the minor children (names not known) of John Easley and wife Susannah, who sue by their next friend and father John Easley, Henry Day and wife Catharine, Alexander Ellexson and wife Mary,
against,
James T. Jones, Nancy Jones, the children of Joseph Jones who represent their deceased father, William Jones, Parham Brooks and wife Sally, Stephen G. Jones, David Christopher and wife Lucy, Betsy Anna Jones, Leah Jones and Rebecca Jones.

Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants; the children and heirs of Joseph Jones, William Jones, the children and heirs of Stephen G. Jones, and David Christopher and Lucy his wife, are not inhabitants of this state, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of March, A D. 1838.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $6 50. 14—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1838.

Portius Moore, administrator, &c.
vs.
Heirs at law of Judith Oakley, deceased.

Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the heirs at law of Susannah M'Vey, deceased, (names unknown) are not inhabitants of this state, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, requiring the said heirs at law of Susannah M'Vey, deceased, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court-house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in June next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in March, A. D. 1838.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price of Adv. $4 75. 14—

Earthenware, China and Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW,
IMPORTER,
No. 35 Nassau Street, New York,

OFFERS for sale a Complete Assortment in the above line, comprising many very choice patterns—repacked to order for country trade, or in the original package. Orders by letter will receive every attention.

New York, January 9, 1838. 66—

Lemay's Almanacks, FOR 1838,

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, VERY CHEAP.

December 22 01—

Tailoring Business.

REMOVAL.

MR. Levin Carmichael has removed his establishment to the building once occupied by David Yarbrough, esq. as a Dry Goods store, and recently by Dr. Norwood, as a Doctor's Shop. He would take this occasion to return his thanks to the many friends who have bestowed their patronage upon him, and earnestly solicits them to give him a call at his new stand.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia; and he has excellent Northern workmen to execute his work. Every attention will be paid to his work, and no effort will be spared to please his patrons. He flatters himself that he has generally succeeded in making his work fit; and he thinks he can insure it to be as well executed as any in the Southern country.

January 25. tf—05

☞ MR. CARMICHAEL has just received his **Spring and Summer Fashions**, and is prepared to fit Gentlemen up in the most neat and fashionable style. Give a call, gentlemen.

April 27 18—

LOOK AT THIS!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

***Rich and Fashionable* Dry Goods**

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

***Groceries, Hardware,* Queensware, Hats & Shoes,**

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

September 6 35—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

NEW SERIES OF THE
LITERARY OMNIBUS;

FURNISHING BOOKS BY MAIL! AT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE!!!

WALDIE'S Literary Omnibus has now been in existence twelve months, and has enjoyed during that period a very extensive share of public favour It has furnished for *two dollars and a half*, reprints of London books which cost there over *fifty seven dollars! in addition* to a large amount of literary matter, reviews of new books, tales, and domestic and foreign news.

The original proprietor, intending to devote his time and attention to his other periodical works, has disposed of his interest in the Omnibus to the present publisher, who will make no farther change in its general character than issuing it from another office, and changing its name from 'Waldie's' to 'Brown's'

Brown's Literary Omnibus will be issued every Friday morning, printed on excellent paper of a large size. It will contain,

1. Books, the newest and best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c, and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, Notices of Books, and information from the world of letters of every description

3 The news of the week, foreign and domestic.

The price will be two dollars per annum to clubs of five individuals To clubs of two individuals, two dollars and a half, or five dollars for the two. Single mail subscribers, three dollars. Mail remittances to be post paid.

As the arrangements for this undertaking are all completed, the proprietor asks from a generous public that consideration to which so diffusive a scheme of circulating knowledge and amusement is entitled

The first number of the New Series commenced on the fifth of January, 1838, from which period or from any future date new subscribers may commence.

☞ Postmasters and agents for periodicals throughout the Union and Canada are requested to act as agents for the Omnibus, and communicate with the proprietor.

☞ Editors of newspapers who receive this number, by inserting the prospectus four times conspicuously, and forwarding a copy to this office, will be entitled to a free exchange for twelve months.

Address post paid,

WILLIAM BROWN.

No 50 North Fourth street, Philadelphia

January 18. 04—

Notice.

I HAVE thought proper to decline the Mercantile business in this place. Those indebted will please close their accounts by bond or otherwise, as no discretion with me can be exercised after a few days.

W. T. SHIELDS, *Agent for M. Moderwell.*

January 25. 05—

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 08—

Fall and Winter GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Fall and Winter supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, French & English Merinos, Figured Circassians, Calicos, Black & Coloured Silks,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cuttlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

November 23 97—

Land for Sale.

Some person may get a bargain in a TRACT of LAND, containing 400 Acres 12 miles North West from Hillsborough, and one fourth of a mile from Mount Pleasant Academy, on the main road to High Rock

THOMAS REEVES.

March 1 10—

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND whereon he now lives, four miles south east of Hillsborough, containing 300 acres. It has on it a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, and Smoke House, a good Barn, and other out houses. The Plantation is handsomely situated; is well watered, having two streams running through it, and several good springs; and has on it a good Apple and Peach Orchard, and a quantity of first rate Meadow.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

AARON STRAYHORN.

February 8. 07—

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville

Refer to
Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough.

April 5. 65—

To Stock Breeders.

THE subscriber has an IMPORTED BULL of the Ayrshire breed, now fit for use. He will render service at five dollars per Cow, or to any careful man he would farm him until October next. Argyle is an animal of beautiful form, now in fine health and condition. He was selected in England as the best adapted to our country, the whole stock being remarkable for their easy keep, and fine milking qualities.

I have also an IMPORTED RAM I would farm out the coming season; he is of the Leicester breed, so famous for early maturity, fineness and quantity of their wool, and feeding kindly and profitably for the table.

This stock has been imported at great expense, with the hope of improving the Cattle and Sheep of my native State; and if my fellow citizens do not avail themselves of the opportunity, they must blame themselves, not me.

ALLEN JONES DAVIE.

March 29. 14

YEMEN,

WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber, in Orange county, and perhaps at one or two other places a part of the cool season, the place not named; I wait for information from those who expect to put to him, that I may be able to select the best stands before advertise him. The terms will be low, much more so than any horse of his value—to wit, 30 dollars to insure, and 25 dollars the season, which may be discharged by 20 dollars in the season. The season has now commenced, and will end the 10th of July. I request all those who intend to favor him with their custom, to put early; the advantages are many and great in raising early colts. For blood and performances, see bills.

JAMES MOORE.

January 25. 05—

Notice.

IT is hoped that all those indebted to the firm of *HUNTINGTON & LYNCH* up to the 1st of October 1837, will call and settle their accounts with the subscriber immediately, as such a settlement is absolutely necessary to the adjustment of their affairs. I hope this notice will not be disregarded

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 26. 93—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.